



FAMILY HISTORY Federation

Supporting Family Historians since 1974

REALLY USEFUL Bulletin

No 14

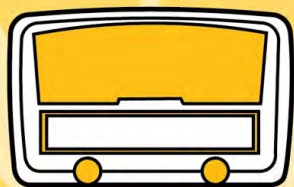
October 2021

Welcome to the October edition of the *Really Useful Bulletin*

inside find...

Lead article this month is *Pre-1841 Censuses in Britain & Elsewhere*

plus news from local FHS and from the Federation



• REALLY USEFUL •
• PODCAST •

www.familyhistoryfederation.com/podcast

Available now!

The Family History Federation's
REALLY USEFUL PODCAST

*Full details inside including
monthly schedule with descriptions*



Get booking—don't miss out!

You will need your login to reserve a place on workshops, etc., which will be available to book at beginning of November

Friday 12th and Saturday 13th November



Really Useful Bulletin

Pre-1841 Censuses in Britain & Elsewhere

Colin R Chapman

Many people digging into their family history or genealogy regard censuses as solely a nineteenth century source of data concerning their ancestors. This is probably because commercial websites vigorously advertise the ten-yearly British Isles censuses of 1841, 1851 and so on as attractive products for their subscribers and potential customers. Recall, however, that from the early 1970s many of the enumerators' returns for these censuses were transcribed, indexed (at least by name) by member societies of the Family History Federation and the results of their work published as hard copies or CDs. Although generally not online, and not wishing to ignore technically advanced formats, be aware that many of these publications are still available, often with added useful local background information that is not offered so conveniently by today's commercial providers.

Whilst much of this article deals with examples from within the British Isles don't overlook that regular censuses have been conducted throughout the world for many centuries. Nativity plays, beloved by doting parents and grandparents, remind us not only of the birth of Christ, but of the census in Bethlehem taking place over two thousand years ago – albeit using different procedures than normally employed today. In ancient Rome, censuses initiated by Servius Tullius were taken every five or fourteen years. In more recent times, across Europe, many national censuses were embarked upon before 1841.

France, for example, introduced a regular census in 1772, and on a five-yearly basis from 1836. Hungary's first national census was taken in 1784, when every house had a number painted on it, and heights of inhabitants were even included in the data collected. Denmark began in 1787, as did Spain, but don't neglect a census of 1594 in Castile or that for the Spanish Empire in 1776. During France's occupation of The Netherlands, censuses were conducted there from 1795, with ten-yearly censuses starting in 1830. Germany's first national census took place much later, in 1895, after its various

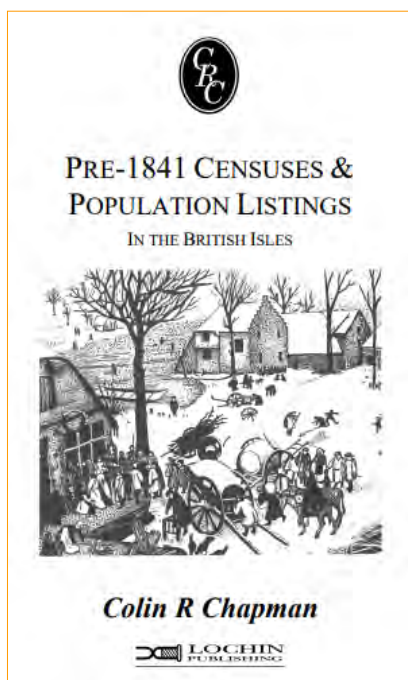
territories, duchies and kingdoms such as Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria became united, although in some areas regular census taking had begun in 1769. Regions of Italy conducted censuses from 1748, and there was a useful one of 1841, but nationally regular censuses didn't begin until 1871. In stark contrast, Italy's neighbour across the Adriatic Sea, Greece, can probably claim to have the earliest European census on record – that organised of his subjects by King Cecrops in Athens, 1,600 years before the birth of Christ; and while later returns survive from 1644, readers of this Bulletin may find that the

Greek national censuses beginning in 1828 provide data more relevant to their personal research. The surviving records of the majority of the foregoing European censuses are held in the national archives of the identified countries and a few, with commentaries on their extent, may be accessed online.

Further afield, 1666 marks the year when a census (with names, ages and other personal data) was first taken in North America, in what was then called New France, now Canada, although estimates exist of earlier population numbers within certain settlements. In the United States its ten-yearly censuses were initiated (for some states) in 1790 and a 1810 census of Salem was discovered only recently in a Massachusetts library. The New South Wales census of 1828 was the first taken

in Australia, but there are no pre-1841 censuses for New Zealand, its first national census being organised in 1851 when a British Crown Colony.

Closer to Britain's shores, the 1841 census is frequently regarded as disappointing because that year's census offers merely names and ages, and for persons over 15, even these are rounded downwards to the nearest five years. Addresses are described vaguely and birth places are identified poorly as being either in or out of the county of residence: Y for yes, or N for no – though some enumerators used S for Scotland, I for Ireland, and F for elsewhere (for foreign parts, which sometimes can also indicate Scotland or Ireland). Not stated are personal relationships and other data as shown in 1851



*Cover of sixth edition of
Colin Chapman's book*



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and subsequent censuses. Nonetheless, the 1841 census can be useful in bridging the gap between data found in parish registers and nineteenth century civil registration.

Sadly, the valuable Population Act of 1800 is rarely mentioned on many “how to” websites or in hard-copy publications, in spite of it initiating the 1841, earlier, and all later censuses, including this year’s 2021 and the soon-to-be-released 1921 censuses; and so the Act is well worth a read. Furthermore, the censuses of 1801, 1811, 1821 and 1831 receive little publicity, often being dismissed with greater scorn than that of 1841. For these four decennial listings, however, it’s not because of the paucity of data; indeed, some of the listings contain more facts than in the 1841 returns. The reason is that central government required only the summary figures to be sent to London, thus other details obtained from householders by a wide variety of enumerators to compute the numbers, remained in local hands. The depth and survival of those details depended very much on who were the enumerators and where, and in what, they used to record the collected information. In some cases, if being churchwardens or overseers, they used their account books or a few random pages in a parish register; in other cases separate notebooks or odd scraps of paper were used, perhaps tucked into another book or filed meticulously or haplessly with other parish documents, in other words simply tossed into the parish chest. Sadly many of the locally generated records of these early nineteenth century censuses cannot be found today, but in a surprisingly significant number of cases, they have survived. Some of these are identified in the recently-released 6th (2021) edition of my *Pre-1841 Censuses and Population Listings in the British Isles*. You should check the formats enabling you to access copies of these censuses, the originals generally being held in a national or county archive or heritage hub. Don’t forget that the British Isles includes England, Wales, Scotland, the whole of Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, across all of which censuses were conducted prior to 1841.

But long before the 1800 Population Act was embodied in law, there were many hundreds of national and local censuses undertaken for one reason or another: typical were for planning infrastructure, assessing population movement, growth and decline, and identifying potential sources of labour or revenue. Some censuses were

implemented throughout a whole country, others within a specific area or region, yet others solely in a single parish or township. Some censuses were official, conducted by various authorities, organisations and individuals, others seemingly on a whim. Some censuses were required by the Church (Roman Catholic before the Reformation, Protestant thereafter), some by the State or Monarchy. Some censuses recorded every individual’s name and personal details, others simply named heads of households. In some instances only numbers of residents were recorded, some returns noted data specifically on males, others on females.

There are so many of these censuses that this short article cannot possibly hope to provide more than a “taster” of the delightful data they can offer. Sadly, there is no space here to draw attention to any of the numerous locally-organised censuses of sole counties, cities and parishes. Accordingly, in the following paragraphs, I will review a few of those conducted nationally to tempt you to uncover some facts, perchance hitherto unknown to you, about your ancestors: their religious or political allegiances, the designs of their houses, their positions in society, fitness for military service, or possibly if they had been vaccinated against smallpox, owned horses or dogs, or wore a wig.

In the British Isles the most useful very early census to which we can turn for reliable evidence is the Domesday Survey of 1086; this was ordered by William I to comprehend the extent of the land he had conquered, its value and who occupied which areas. The original Domesday Books are in The National Archives (TNA) at Kew, but Phillimore has published what I consider is the most useful county-by-county series of books of copies of original text with translations, indexes of names and places and helpful explanations. (I should declare other brands and formats are available.)

Pseudo-censuses comprising names of individuals, really checklists, were compiled throughout the British Isles from the twelfth century at irregular intervals (annually was deemed unnecessary) as a means of imposing taxes to raise revenue for the Crown. Some taxes were based on the value of a person’s land (real estate) –whether an owner or tenant – others on their goods and chattels (personalty). Such taxes were usually given a title relating to their purpose or how assessed. Some of these tax lists, mostly now held at TNA, were termed dues, tithes, grants or subsidies (individuals at that time were



Recording the household



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subsidising the establishment, unlike today when the establishment offers a grant or subsidy to individuals for double-glazing, cavity wall insulation or re-wilding). Hence, for us to see who was living where during those years, we can consult a Moveable Tax or tithe list of 1181, and Hideage or Carucage Tax lists from 1194 to 1224 (based on the number of hides or carucages of land). From 1290 to 1332, Lay Subsidy Rolls (so called because the censuses were written on parchments that were rolled up, before books and A4 ring binders became fashionable) are similarly useful in offering names and addresses; although no British county boasts a complete list of Lay Subsidy Rolls, and many individuals managed to evade their payments – nothing changes! In the hundred years from 1334 to 1434, though using different criteria, a further forty-two grants were levied; for a few English counties the lists of names are comprehensive. In later centuries, up to and after 1841, Landowners Taxes, Land Taxes, Estate Taxes and Manorial Surveys based on holdings of land, besides the traditionally consulted manor court rolls, can be even more useful to family historians as tenancies were often hereditary, and so provide genealogical links.

The 1285 Statute of Winchester, requiring every male between the ages of 15 and 60 to be assessed with the intention of calling on them, county-by-county, to carry armaments against an aggressor, was the forerunner of Tudor and Stuart Militia Lists, Ballot Lists and Muster Rolls, and other listings (some requiring only eighteen to forty-five year-olds to be named) that continued, as occasion demanded, until the nineteenth century; these are plentiful sources of data for us today, though almost exclusively of men considered to be of fighting age. TNA, the British Library, Oxford's Bodleian Library, county archives and heritage hubs hold original documents but many transcripts have been published in hard copy with some material online. Eras most likely to generate this type of census of use to a family historian are when Britain was facing a foreign nation or engaged in civil wars.

Following the Reformation in the middle of the sixteenth century, the newly established Protestant Church was aware of a possible relapse (as regarded at that time by certain sectors of the population) to Catholicism. Because this faith was popular in Britain's enemy countries, namely France and Spain, both Church and State compiled lists of Papists and individuals with "Popish" inclinations, to monitor their movements and deny them access to certain facilities. In successive decades, as toleration improved, the notion arose that

restrictions on Catholics might be relaxed on the condition they paid a fee; consequently, censuses of Papists for fund-raising purposes continued during the seventeenth century. Some original returns are in the Parliamentary Archives, others in the Borthwick Institute for Archives and county record offices; the Catholic Record Society and others have transcribed, indexed and published returns for some years. In Ireland, censuses of individuals holding specific religious or faith beliefs have been taken over many centuries, with original documents deposited in national collections in Dublin such as its Archives and Library. A notable religious survey, the 1676 Compton Census, was conducted utilising the Anglican Church's organisational structure of provinces, dioceses, archdeaconries, rural deaneries and parishes; its original returns, noting Conformists, Papists and Dissenters, are in libraries at Lambeth Palace Library and Canterbury Cathedral, but very many local and national commentaries and analyses have been widely published. In similar attempts to identify who were likely supporters of, or in opposition to, the Crown other censuses, such as Protestation Returns, Oaths of Loyalty and Association, Commissions of Array (in Ireland), which for some counties are most comprehensive, were introduced during the eighteenth century. Even earlier, Residential, Trade and Street Directories had been published from 1677, offering names and addresses of those deemed worthy of inclusion.

Ever anxious to acquire revenue, successive monarchs and governments, particularly to finance measures to defend their realms (or invade those of others), imposed taxes on a variety of items and activities. All these necessitated drawing up lists of names, effectively censuses, to indicate who had paid and who hadn't. Examples are the Hearth Tax from 1662 to 1688, a Marriage Duty imposed from 1695 to 1700, the Window Tax from 1696 to 1851, while the 1747 Carriage Tax remained in force until 1782. Further examples are the Silver Plate Tax from 1756 to 1777, Servants' Taxes from 1777 to 1852, and the users of powder on their wigs from 1795 to 1869. Whatever their original purposes, and there are very many more, these Pre-1841 Censuses are invaluable for today's Bulletin readers - you. Some of them can even be "freshly clicked".

Pre-1841 Censuses & Population Listings in the British Isles - 6th edition is available now for £5.50 at www.familyhistorybooksonline.com



Really Useful Bulletin



Family Roots

Family History Society for Eastbourne & District
A Member of the Family History Federation

Family Roots formed in July 1986 is the family history society for the Eastbourne & surrounding parishes extending from Ninfield to the East, Bishopstone (next to Newhaven) to the West and Heathfield to the North.

MAP OF "DISTRICT"

Showing parishes for "Family Roots" local research.

Key :
'A' = East Blatchington.
'B' = Chelvington.



Map reproduced by kind permission of East Sussex County Record Office.

We hold monthly meetings on the first Thursday of every month but due to the Covid situation our meetings are now offered via Zoom. We vary our talks between genealogy, local history and local social history.

Our society has produced a number of CDs including local parish registers, parish memorial inscriptions and our two largest projects being the "Birth, Marriage & Death and Associated Events extracted from the *Eastbourne Gazette* before 1862 to 1920". This data set has some 44,000 plus events and 188,000 plus names and organisations. We have also produced the "Birth, Marriage & Death and Associated Events extracted from the *Eastbourne Chronicle*".

Another project that we have undertaken is orphan Birth Marriage and Death Certificates. On our bookstall we have 345 birth, 265 marriage and 241 deaths all available to purchase, visit 'Orphan Certificates' on the menu.

Our website also has a section where you can enter a name you are researching and it will advise to which CD that name maybe relevant. Our bookstall can be found at www.eastbournefhs.org.uk



Weston-super-Mare & District Family History Society

The Society includes the whole area covered by North Somerset Council. It also includes the old Axbridge Registration District and the towns of Clevedon, Burnham-on-Sea, Nailsea, Portishead and Weston-super-Mare.

Within its area are four-and-a-half piers, the major railway line to the south-west, an international airport, a nationally famous dairy in the Yeo valley and the southern end of Brunel's famous suspension bridge. Stretching from the southern edge of Bristol to the beginnings of the Somerset Levels, the area was mostly agricultural including many farms, over seventy parishes and a workhouse in Axbridge. The Victorian seaside resort of Weston-super-Mare is our home.

Society activities: The society, started in 1983 by a few dedicated family history class students, has grown into an active membership in excess of 250. Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of the month, except August, Our Lady of Lourdes Church Hall, Baytree Road, Weston-super-Mare, BS22 8HQ. At present our meetings are via Zoom, but will restart physical meetings in December. This is a new venue.

On our website we have transcriptions of most of the parish records in our area, which are available free of charge to members. We are also transcribing monumental inscriptions where possible. There are also transcriptions of all the burials at Weston-super-Mare Town Cemetery and the Weston-Super-Mare church war memorials.

Recent projects have included researching the Weston Worthies, a collection of forty portraits painted in the early to mid-nineteenth century. They hung for many years in the *Railway Inn* in Weston and were of notable people of the town. The artist is unknown.

On the website we have a comprehensive view of Axbridge workhouse, including baptisms, births and deaths, admissions and discharges in 1880-1881 plus a complete study on the workhouse.

During non-Covid times volunteers from the Society are available every Saturday afternoon in Weston Library to assist people in their research.

Publications and digital access: Our journal *Buckets and Spades* is published three times a year and is available to members either in hard copy or digitally.

Our website is www.wsmfhs.org.uk and we are also on Facebook.

How to join: New members are always welcome; the subscription rates are £9 a year for digital membership, £12 for journal in printed format for UK members and £20 for non-UK members. The membership runs from 1st January to 31st December.



Family History Societies



Alde Valley Suffolk Family History Group (AVSFHG)

By Chairman, Chris Broom DipGen QG

Founded in 2008, we are small but vibrant family history group serving those living in and/or with ancestral roots on the east coast of Suffolk. Historically, our membership has been recruited from the towns of Leiston, Saxmundham, Aldeburgh and outlying villages. However, we have also appealed to a wider audience, from Lowestoft in the north of the county, Felixstowe to the south and communities surrounding Ipswich.

At the start of the first national lockdown, imposed as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the future of the group seemed uncertain. However, as appears to be the case with many other family societies, the protracted social restrictions obliged us to think differently about our activities.

As a consequence, we have:

- ◇ acquired new members from more remote locations (including overseas) by hosting the group's monthly meetings online, using Zoom software.
- ◇ provided a more varied range of talks, including some from high profile speakers who, in normal times, would not travel as far afield as the Suffolk coast.
- ◇ harnessed the power of screen sharing to provide one-to-one research guidance
- ◇ made greater use of technology to streamline administrative tasks
- ◇ become more actively involved in the development of online community projects
- ◇ encouraged mutual exchange of knowledge through our closed Facebook group

At the time of writing, AVSFHG now has some 175 paid-up members (nearly doubled since December 2020) and a further 150 members of the Facebook group, with whose input we have achieved some particularly successful research outcomes in recent months.

During the remainder of this year, the committee's attention will turn to resumption of physical contact with members living locally, while ensuring that we continue to appeal to those attracted by the online proposition. To this end, we will:

- ◇ trial the delivery of 'hybrid' monthly meetings from the beginning of next year, again using technology to 'livestream' talks from visiting speakers
- ◇ resume our regular Saturday morning 'Help Centre' sessions, where members and visitors can seek support for their family history research
- ◇ re-commence monthly 'Drop In' sessions at a local library
- ◇ host our traditional annual Open Day in Spring 2022
- ◇ involve our members in communal projects, such as churchyard surveys
- ◇ move ahead with plans to work with the Alde Valley Academy, Leiston, on a joint project designed to encourage younger people to become more involved with family history

And, if all of this is not enough, our Publicity Officer continues to produce a highly informative quarterly newsletter, a digital copy of which is included in the very modest annual membership fee of £6 (single member) or £10 (family membership).

If you are interested in reading more about, or even joining, our happy throng of passionate family historians, do take a look at our comprehensive website www.avsfhg.org.uk



Really Useful Bulletin

News from the Federation

The Family History Federation's REALLY USEFUL PODCAST

The Family History Federation is very pleased to announce the launch of its brand-new podcast series.

The **Really Useful Podcast**, hosted by Joe Saunders, brings together speakers from across the family history world including professional researchers, enthusiasts, authors, lecturers and people involved with family history societies. These conversations between old friends and new acquaintances have our guests sharing their thoughts on a wide range of topics relating to family history. Once they got talking, it was difficult to stop them! The Federation is now sharing their mixture of tips and conversation with everyone, free of charge.



The episodes are being released at the end of each month, beginning with September's which has recently been launched.

The full schedule of episodes until end of the year is opposite. In 2022 we shall be launching:

Social Media – January

One-Place Studies – February

Newspapers – March

Links, along with full details of each month's broadcast will be shown on the website:

www.familyhistoryfederation.com/podcast

The Federation very much hopes you enjoy the series. Special thanks are extended to guests for being a part of this and sharing their thoughts and stories. If you enjoy listening along at home, please share the links with your genealogist friends—and let us know what you think on Facebook and Twitter.

www.facebook.com/FederationFHS

<https://twitter.com/federationfhs>

Occupations – September NOW available

Joe is joined by Mish Holman, professional genealogist who is particularly interested in theatre ancestors and census enumerators www.familyhistorygifts.co.uk/, Mike Esbester, academic historian and co-lead on the *Railway Work Life and Death Project* www.railwayaccidents.port.ac.uk/ and Judith Batchelor, professional genealogist, writer and former tutor at IHGS <https://genealogyjude.com/>.

Work affected our ancestors and shaped their fortunes.

Occupational records can be used to research your family history and give a fuller picture of their lives. Among other things our speakers touch upon the need to think about women's work, what drew people to certain occupations and offer some top tips for researching.

Identity – October

Joe is joined by Dr Penny Walters, lecturer and author on various genealogy topics including ethical dilemmas and the psychology of searching <https://www.searchmypast.co.uk/> and Yetunde Abiola, family historian and expert on the impact of ancestor's stories on the lives of future generations and the complexities of Caribbean, diaspora and Colonial genealogies <https://twitter.com/HSerendipities> www.facebook.com/thegenealogypiedpiper.

Identity is a crucial part of family history and can be both a difficult and joyful thing. We discuss race, belonging, ethnicity and DNA as important factors around identity and how important it is we manage expectations, perceptions and how we must understand genealogy within historical context.

Young People – November

Joe is joined by Janet Few, historical researcher, writer, speaker and President of the Family History Federation <https://thehistoryinterpreter.wordpress.com/>, Margaret Roberts, editor of the *Playing Pasts* online sports history magazine www.playingpasts.co.uk/ and Publicity Officer for the FHS of Cheshire www.fhsc.org.uk/ and Daniel Loftus, Gen-Z Genealogist and founding member of *The Hidden Branch* group for young family historians. <https://beacons.page/thehiddenbranch> <https://danielsgenealogy.weebly.com/landing-page.html>.

Young people aren't just the future of family history but the present. We discuss some of the problems young people face and how older genealogists and organisations can best interact with them for the massive benefit of all.

Online Events – December

Joe is joined by Kelly Cornwell, professional family historian, blogger and speaker <https://whoamifamilytreereasearch.co.uk/>, Jane Hough, amateur genealogist and blogger www.allthosebefore.org.uk/, and Margaret Roberts, editor of the *Playing Pasts* online sports history magazine www.playingpasts.co.uk/ and Publicity Officer for the FHS of Cheshire www.fhsc.org.uk/.

During the pandemic of 2020-1 many events in the family history world moved online and it looks as though many meetings, talks and conferences will have an online element ongoing. We discuss the excitement and variety of online family history events and how attendees and organisers can get the most out of them.



Really Useful Bulletin

News from the Federation

Visit the Fed's Stand at the Creative Craft Show



Birmingham Christmas 2021

at the very accessible
National Exhibition Centre
Thursday 4th to Sunday 7th November

www.ichfevents.co.uk/

From previous shows, we know many family historians
are also “crafters”.

**Come along for a chat or to learn more about
what the Federation is up to!**

We look forward to meeting you!

Get Noticed!

**Every member group of the Federation can
gain support, gather new members and
generally promote their society with a friendly
article in the REALLY USEFUL BULLETIN.**

**How? Simply send an article [in Word], with a
picture or two [jpeg if possible], about your
group and its activities to Debbie:
admin@familyhistoryfederation.com**



Virtual Coffee Morning / Evening

**Committee members of all societies that
belong to the Federation are invited**

Did you miss our Coffee Evening on
Tuesday 26th October 2021?
There are more to come!

**Opportunity for you to network with
other member societies, to share ideas or ask
questions.**

We would like to invite you to attend whichever of the
following dates and times is most convenient for you.
They are over a variety of different times of day and
days of the week so that, we hope,
most committee members will find one that is suitable.

We plan to continue to hold these virtual coffee mornings/
evenings even when physical events open up again.

**Saturday 30th October 2021 at 11:00 (BST)
Thursday 18th November 2021 at 19:00 (GMT)
Saturday 27th November 2021 at 10:00 (GMT)
Wednesday 15th December 2021 at 19:00 (GMT)**

Please email Debbie at admin@familyhistoryfederation.com
AT LEAST 24 hours prior to the session(s) you'd like to join and
we will email you the Zoom details.

You are able to attend as many of these events
as you would like.

We look forward to seeing many FHF member societies
at future events.



Really Useful Bulletin

Promotion offer for readers of the Really Useful Bulletin

WHO
DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?
MAGAZINE

6 ISSUES FOR £9.99



Try 6 issues of *Who Do You Think You Are?* Magazine for £9.99 today!

Each issue is packed with advice on how to research your family tree, including how to track down online records and get more from DNA tests. You also get to look behind-the-scenes of the popular *Who Do You Think You Are?* TV series! Subscribe for just £9.99* and **save 68%** on the UK shop price.

www.buysubscriptions.com/print/who-do-you-think-you-are-magazine-subscription?promo=WHRUFH21&utm_medium=offline&utm_source=Events&utm_campaign=6-issues-for-gbp9.99_whrufh21

Ts and cs: *6 issues for £9.99 offer is only available to UK residents paying by Direct Debit. After your first 6 issues your subscription will continue at £23.90 every 6 issues. If you cancel within 2 weeks of receiving your 6th issue you will pay no more than £9.99. **Who Do You Think You Are? Magazine** is published 13 times a year. Your subscription will start with the next available issue.



Really Useful Bulletin



FAMILY HISTORY BOOKS
www.familyhistorybooksonline.com

Celebrating our **NEW** Christmas Advert

SANTA BONUS

10% OFF all **PEN & SWORD** Stock
unlocked using checkout code **SANTA21**



Promo ends 12th November 2021 and cannot be used with any other offer

**Order your Pen & Sword titles by 12th November
and get 10% off with code SANTA21**

Place your order. at

www.familyhistorybooksonline.com



What's on Parish Chest

The number of societies and others featuring on Parish Chest continues to expand. The content of Parish Chest already has a good base upon which to increase quantity, quality and type of information on offer and includes some of the following and much more:

- *Parish register transcriptions of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths and much more from local FHS*
- *Memorial inscriptions information from gravestones across the country, compiled by local FHS*
- *Nonconformists: Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, Quakers and many more nonconformist lists*
- *Wills and Probate Indexes of wills and administrations*
- *Folders, printing facilities, giftware...and more!*

Head over to www.parishchest.com to see what is new to help you add to your family tree.

Family History Books and Parish Chest are both under the umbrella for the Family History Federation

Friday 12th and Saturday 13th November 2021

Ask your local family history society for a discount booking code !

Please view www.fhf-reallyuseful.com for details



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